

WORK OF THE MILITARY SPY

MUST TAKE HIS MEDICINE HIMSELF IF CAPTURED.

The Employing Government Usually Hastens to Show Him—Plans of Our Manila Fortifications Found in Calcutta Street—State Codes Stolen.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Once in a while an army or navy officer is arrested for spying or attempting to obtain military secrets from a foreign Government. Practically every Government, including the United States, has a law which makes this a crime. Usually there is more or less secrecy about the officer's arrest and trial. His Government repudiates his activity, and if he is sentenced to a term of imprisonment he receives no support or aid from his Government.

Within the last few months two British officers, Capt. Brandon and Capt. Trench, have been arrested, tried and imprisoned in Germany for gathering military information in that country which might be valuable to Great Britain in case of hostilities. A German officer, Lieut. Helm, was arrested in England for sketching and photographing British fortifications. In the Philippines two Japanese officers were arrested while attempting to bribe a private to furnish them with photographs of the fortifications of Corregidor, Manila Bay.

These incidents are only indications of a general system of secret military espionage which is in progress in all parts of the world. Although they will not officially admit it practically every Government has a secret service of army and navy officers whose only duty is to travel in foreign countries to gather information which might be useful in time of war. Because of the shortage of officers the United States has only engaged in this practice in time of actual hostilities.

Military espionage is, of course, a delicate subject, and it would be a gross violation of international propriety for any Government to admit that it had secret agents spying on its neighbors. However, it is a well known fact that this system exists.

Not long ago officers of the War Department had an experience which is a mystery. One of the most important secrets of the army in recent years has been the details of the fortifications of the island of Corregidor, which is situated at the mouth of Manila Bay. A British subject in the city of Calcutta found on the streets of that city a small packet of blueprints containing information of the defenses of Corregidor. Recognizing the character of the documents he turned them over to the American Consul-General there, who in turn forwarded them to the State Department at Washington. Finally they found their way to the War Department, where the blueprints were critically examined. The officers of the Department were amazed when they found that the blueprints contained all the important details of the defenses of Corregidor. They were duplicates of original plans, the whereabouts of which have never been ascertained. They were on a small scale, evidently made with the idea of carrying them in a pocket, and were very finely and accurately drawn. On some of the blueprints were tabulations giving the heights of the guns above the sea level, the location of searchlights, fire control stations and other highly confidential information. The blueprints were not copied from any drawings or charts prepared by the United States, but were evidently made from careful and painstaking research from the official and confidential records of the Government.

The maker of the blueprints was never identified. Officers of the War Department are confident that the blueprints were based upon information which had been abstracted and deliberately sold to a foreign Government. But the most careful and comprehensive investigation which was made by the Department failed to disclose the identity of the supposed traitor.

About a year ago two Japanese officers attempted to obtain photographs of the Corregidor fortifications by bribing an enlisted man of the American army. To the private, who was in the engineer corps, was offered \$25,000 if he would agree to supply the officers with the photographs they desired. He agreed to do this and was the official photographer of the corps no suspicion was aroused when he made the photographs. He retained his knowledge to the military authorities in Manila, however, who instructed him to proceed with the deal. A trap was laid and the two Japanese officers were captured when they were about to receive the photographs from the private. There was no law under which they could be prosecuted and they were released from custody. Since then, however, Congress has passed a law covering such cases.

Early in 1908 the Police Department of New York City reported to the War Department that maps and military information of a confidential character had been found in a trunk belonging to an American who, the police believed, had been employed by a foreign Government. The trunk had been found in connection with another offense and the discovery of these papers was accidental.

In 1907 an American Ambassador at a foreign capital reported to the State Department that an army officer of the country to which he was accredited had been detailed to visit the American country secretly to ascertain the strength of its forces. His mission was thwarted, however, by the information furnished by the Ambassador.

The military authorities of every first class power are constantly preparing for war. Naturally they are anxious to know what their neighbors are accomplishing in military science. Here develops the function of the modern military spy. Fiction writers often depict a spy with a veil of mystery and a supernatural cleverness which enables him to get out of all dangerous pitfalls into which he falls. But the real flesh and blood spy is a different person. In these days of modern and technical warfare the spy has become a technical expert who must be thoroughly versed in every branch of his art. He must be tactful and above all close mouthed.

The procedure in sending out a spy is something like this: If the German Government wishes the information which it cannot get in the regular channeling information some officer is sent for. He is summoned to the War Office to receive instructions. In the case of confidential work he receives oral orders and evidence on his person to disclose his identity in case he gets into trouble. Having received his instructions he starts out, sometimes so secretly that even his family do not know where he is going. Usually he speaks the language of the country to which he is bound. His real identity for the time being is for-

gotten, and he travels under an assumed name. If necessary he uses a disguise to cover his movements. If he is a good spy he returns with the desired information and no questions are asked. If he is captured while engaged in his work he is punished for attempting to obtain the military secrets of a foreign Government, and his own country lets him severely alone.

The cipher code books by means of which diplomatic correspondence is carried on are often sought after by these secret agents. Several years ago the code book of the American Legation at Bucharest "disappeared." Its loss was reported to Secretary of State Elihu Root by telegraph. Mr. Root sent for the chief clerk of the department.

"Mr. Smith," said the Secretary, "the code book at Bucharest has been lost. I believe it is about time for us to have a new code for our diplomatic correspondence." Some months later the missing book was offered for sale to the Japanese Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who purchased it for a small sum and set it on fire. It was turned over to the American Ambassador several years ago and offered to sell to the Ambassador a copy of the State Department's code book which he said he had in his possession. He left several pages blank to prove that his book was genuine. A comparison with the Embassy's code book proved that he had obtained the real code, but where he had hidden it was a mystery. The Ambassador knew that a new code was in course of preparation and would shortly be distributed by the department. The offer was politely declined on the ground that the Embassy had the code book of its own and did not need another.

CLIMBING ARARAT.

Only 17 Recorded Ascents of the Mount on Which the Ark Rested.

Ararat is not a mountain that is climbed every day, or even every year. Seventeen ascents have been recorded, says the *Wide World*, and there is no reason to suppose that any have escaped notice.

When James Bryce, unaccompanied, made his remarkable ascent in 1876 he was told by every one whom he met in the vicinity of the mountain that the top had never been reached, and what was more, that it never could be.

Jinns and fiends and giants had prevented the rascally Kurds from even attempting to scale the terrible mountain, and since the Ark grounded there mortal man had not been allowed to trespass on the sacred heights he was informed. Had not St. Hagop tried again and again to reach the summit in order to silence the sceptics about the Ark? But found himself each morning on waking, quietly deposited at the base, whence he started. Finally an angel, appearing him with a piece of the Ark in his palm, told him to cease his attempts to reach the forbidden ground.

Thus, in the fourth century of our era, the peak of the mountain of the Elthamais, where dwells the Catholicos of the Armenian Church, the Russians, or a stray lone Englishman, really reached the top of Ararat was not to be thought of.

Times have changed during the last thirty years, even at the base of Ararat. The railway now goes skimming along the great waste of the Garden of Eden, the Catholicos or head of the Armenian Church, who dwells in the snow-domed mountain, is an enlightened man who presses electric buttons, turns switches and gives audience near a table covered with a red cloth. The Kurds, though they will not venture for more than two miles up, are willing to admit that other people have braved the jinn's fire and the still more difficult ascent.

ANIMAL KINGDOM IN COURT.

Cases of a Fish, a Monkey, Hen, an Eagle and a Goose.

Animals of various kinds have been having their day in court, says *Crest and Comment*. That no fish were on the ark, and that therefore the creature is not an animal, was the position taken by a St. Louis city attorney in a case against a pedlar accused of cruelty to animals. The case was dismissed over the emphatic protest of Judge Pollard, who argued that the dictionary defined a fish as an animal. The pedlar was charged with advertising his fish by displaying a live animal from a string on his cart, that its flopping might attract the eyes of prospective purchasers.

There can be no doubt, however, that a monkey is an animal of high degree. A five pound simian slumbered peacefully in his cage at the Kentucky State fair grounds a few months ago, while four attorneys fought a wordy battle in the Magistrate court as to whether State fair visitors should be permitted to amuse themselves by throwing balls at the monkey.

To champion his cause and see that justice was done to little Jocko, half a dozen Louisville club women were present. After an hour and a half of testimony and legal oratory about Darwin, evolution, and other things that the ordinary layman would not believe a monkey was heir to, the Magistrate decided that the owner should pay a fine of \$5 for letting the visitors at the fair make his monkey a target for rubber balls.

That it is against the Ohio law to keep bald eagles in captivity was the ruling, recently, in a case taken by Hogan by Elmer Fawcett, a Logan county farmer. Fawcett had one of the birds, and the Attorney-General ordered its release. The eagle was taken after a fierce fight several weeks ago. Fawcett discovered it with its talons fastened in the woolly back of a lamb, seized a pitchfork and captured the bird after a lively struggle. The Attorney-General holds that a native eagle cannot be held captive in Ohio.

The much disputed question "Is a hen a bird?" which the French scientist passed up as too complex for them has been presented to the new Court of Customs Appeals. The present form of the problem is this: If birds' eggs are free under the tariff and hence eggs are taxed cents a dozen, why isn't a hen a bird? An importer who paid the duty wants to know.

Also there is a goose case now pending. In a certain barnyard an agent of a North Carolina S. P. C. A. discovered a goose whose webbed feet were nailed to a board as one stage in the process of making its liver become *pate de foie gras*. A meeting of the society was held to consider the case, and the president, who had been in consultation with encyclopedists, doctors, lawyers, humanitarians and others, insisted that in addition to the bodily injury there was also the question of mental anguish on the part of the goose. Accordingly the society voted to hale the goose's owner to court.

Clearing Kansas of Grasshoppers. From the *Anthony Bulletin*. A live grasshopper will eat a dead grasshopper. A farmer mixed peas green and bran together and let a grasshopper eat it. It died and twenty grasshoppers ate it up, and they died. Four hundred ate those twenty and they died. Eight thousand ate those four hundred and they died. A hundred and sixty thousand ate those eight thousand, and the farmer was troubled no more.

CANADA IS FOR RECIPROCITY

WILL PASS OVERWHELMINGLY, SAYS MR. MACSWEENEY.

He is a Senator in the Dominion Parliament and Says the Talk of Serious Opposition to the Measure is Mostly Noise—Not to Wait for Congress.

A lot of the talk that comes back from across the Canadian border about opposition to reciprocity, according to Senator Peter MacSweeney of the Dominion Parliament, is merely noise. Senator MacSweeney, who arrived at the Belmont yesterday from Montreal, says that nobody up there is scared over Champ Clark's little pleasantries about annexation, realizing that the new Speaker of the House must have his joke. The Canadian Parliament, according to its visiting member, will very probably not wait to see what Congress is going to do about voting, but now that the budget is out of the way, will soon pass the reciprocity agreement by an overwhelming majority to show its good faith.

"To me it looks as if both parties were sparring for wind," said Senator MacSweeney. "In the Canadian Parliament we shall carry the proposition hands down. Of course the opposition has been putting up a pretty stiff fight and a considerable part of the clamor they have raised has been based upon that annexation talk of Mr. Clark. But no thinking person has ever considered that as anything more than a joke."

"There cannot be the slightest question that Canada will benefit from the agreement no less than the United States. Common sense shows that. The remission of \$1,500,000 duties on our part and \$3,000,000 on yours is strictly going to help the consumer in both countries. The debate on the reciprocity agreement is on again, the budget having been discussed in record time. I may say that the annexation bogey has really scared no one. Here on this side of the border you have 2,000,000 native born Canadians; some of our best we have given you—so why should we fear the silly talk about being gobbled up?"

"As for the effects of reciprocity, why should we fear selling you a bushel or two of potatoes or a bale of two of hay? Reciprocity will advance freer trade between the two countries. You will be able to buy what you want from us and we shall get what we want from you. So far we have been buying from you twice what you have been getting from us. If the balance of trade theory held good Canada would have been ruined long ago. But nobody takes in that theory, that they are any more. England buys more than it sells."

"It is a source of great pride among Canadians that the report for the year ending March 31 shows that the surplus of \$30,000,000. England has only \$28,000,000. With our surplus mainly we are building our transcontinental roads. This has been a great year for Canada."

"I think the time will soon come when Canada will have a special representative at Washington. For now, says the British representative there did not know anything about Canada, but Ambassador Bryce takes a great interest in the country. Still I think it will be to our advantage to have somebody down there especially representing the Dominion. See how quickly Mr. Fielding and Mr. Patterson settled the trade arrangement when they went to Washington."

"I have no doubt that the Canadian Parliament will wait for Washington to put out will ahead and pass the reciprocity agreement right away. Under reciprocity there would be no duty. Senator MacSweeney represents New Brunswick at Ottawa. "We had good crops in the maritime provinces last year and in Ontario and Quebec. "Strange to say, in New Brunswick we have had to buy some potatoes from Maine and the consumers have had to pay twenty cents a bushel. Under reciprocity there would be no duty."

EASTER FLOWER SHOW.

Horticultural Society to Have One at the Museum of Natural History.

The Horticultural Society of New York will give an exhibition of plants and flowers associated with Easter on Wednesday, April 12, at the American Museum of Natural History. Several prizes have been offered. The show will be held in the West Assembly Hall from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m.

Among the flowers to be exhibited by non-commercial growers are lilies, tulips, several varieties of narcissus and lilacs. The plants to be shown will include azaleas, hydrangeas, genets, hyacinths and other varieties. F. R. Pierson is chairman of the exhibition committee in charge of the show, and George V. Nash, who has been identified with many floral displays, is secretary. Plants and flowers for exhibition should be sent by express prepaid and addressed Horticultural Society, American Museum of Natural History.

At the regular meeting of the society in the East Assembly Hall at the museum on Wednesday afternoon on "Hyacinths: Their History, Cultivation and Frost-Resistant Types." The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides.

This spring the Horticultural Society is giving a series of monthly exhibitions, which thus far have met with encouraging success and have been well attended. It is probable that the May exhibit will take place at the New York Botanical Garden.

BALCH PRICE & CO.

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called for, cleaned, cared for, insured and

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in our Model Dry Cold Air Plant

FOR 2% OF VALUE

Telephone 3900 Main

FULTON & SMITH STREETS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

UNCLE SAM BUYS GOOD CLOTH.

Demands a Certain Kind of Wool and So Many Threads to the Yard.

The men of the United States Army come nearer knowing to a certainty what they are buying in the way of cloth than do any other consumers in the country, says Mr. Heaton, Vorse in *Success*. When the Government gives out a million dollar cloth contract it sees to it that it gets material according to specification.

The specific contracts for various sorts of cloth are elaborate and go into the technical side of the matter; the number of threads to be used to the yard, the kind of wool to be used in the manufacture for the United States soldier has to be well dressed in clothes that will stand the strain of weather and of work.

On Governors Island there is a testing laboratory for cloth. A specification of the weight of each kind of cloth is mentioned; each bolt of goods is weighed and if it falls short of the proper weight it is thrown out.

Next the question of wear and tear is considered and again the specification is stated that each special kind of cloth will stand a strain of so many pounds to the inch weight and so many pounds to the inch filling way. So after weighing the next test is to cut a sample and try in a machine the strength of the cloth. If it won't stand this test the cloth is thrown out.

After the cloth has been pronounced perfect for weight and strength the dye tests are made; it must stand two acid tests for perspiration and the material must stand testing for ten minutes in a certain soap solution, showing that it will stand washing with strong alkalis; and finally comes the weather test, the material being exposed thirty days on the roof without changing color appreciably.

If the cloth has passed its examinations successfully each yard of each piece of cloth is inspected, being run over machines for the purpose, while inspectors watch for any imperfections in the weave. An eighth of a yard for each imperfection is charged to the manufacturer. So when the cloth is finally sent to the contractor to be made into uniforms it is known to be of really good material. Each spool of thread, each button, each lining, each filling used in the clothes of soldiers has its own special test.

HOGBACK TOMBSTONES.

Only a Few in England and the Doctors Disagree About Their Meaning.

What is a hogback tombstone? Ninety-nine out of every hundred people on being asked this question would jump to the conclusion that the answer is a very simple one and reply, "Why, a tombstone shaped like a hog's back, of course."

So far so good, says the *Wide World*. If one demands more ample particulars, however, even the learned are placed in a dilemma, for hog back tombstones, which number but half a dozen or so in the whole of England, constitute one of the mysteries which archaeologists are ever attempting to solve.

More thought perhaps has been expended on the hog back at Henslow, for instance, than on any other tombstone in Christendom; and the problem involved is by no means elucidated. J. Holmes Nicholson, president of the historical section of the Archaeological Institute, thinks that the basso-relievo sculpture on Henslow have been the work of a ninth century artist, and that the churchyard near Morecambe some eighty or ninety years ago refers to Scandinavian legends.

Basen's judgment on the researches of Mr. Calverley and Dr. Colley-March, the rude carving represents the Crack of Doom—the Scandinavian Ragnarok. The Powers of Evil have been let loose, war is raging between these and the gods, and Whorl, the great sea serpent who lives at the bottom of the sea and is the cause of all the tempests which the world ever suffers, has broken loose.

Another scientist holds that the figures represent an animal hunt, probably owing to the fact that one of the sculptures is a stag. One learned gentleman imagined he had found a clue to the meaning of the carvings in the legends of the saints in the apocryphal Gospels. The Powers of Evil have been let loose, war is raging between these and the gods, and Whorl, the great sea serpent who lives at the bottom of the sea and is the cause of all the tempests which the world ever suffers, has broken loose.

RENOVATING OYSTER BEDS.

Millions of Old Shells Cleaned and Put Back Into the Sea.

The largest known shell heap, containing millions of shells, is the property of a New Haven company.

Such shells are far from being useless. According to the *Strand* they are one of the most important adjuncts of the oyster industry. Unless the spawn of the oyster have some clean, smooth surface upon which to attach themselves they die, for they are very delicate in the first few days of their existence and require as clean and sweet as do the most delicate human babies.

It is while the shells are piled up in these great mountains that they are cleaned and freed from everything in the way of dirt and bits of adhering oyster eye, by the air, rain and sunshine. When the cleaning process is finished they are loaded upon steam dredges and scows and then are towed out to the beds and carefully spread over the bottom ready for the set, as the fixing of the spawn to the surface is called.

After they have served their purpose for one season's crop they are taken up and brought back, to be again piled and cleaned.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street.

\$1.50 Double Width Bordered Foulard Silks, 89c.

WHEN LAST MONDAY'S OFFERING of this Silk stirred such enthusiasm that most of the patterns and colors were sold out before night, we went back to the manufacturer and bought all of his remaining stock. It will be here tomorrow and many who came in the later hours last week will be glad to know that we have a special quantity of the navy blue and the black with pattern in white.

This Silk is WATER SPOT PROOF as well as being double width and in particularly attractive bordered designs. It is one of the very best grades ever sold for \$1.50 a yard; only because the silk finisher made little errors in his work are we able to sell it now for 89c. a yard.

\$2.50 Double Width Water Spot Proof Bordered Foulard Silks at \$1 a Yard.

These are only in navy with pattern in white and the quantity is limited. A superb quality and 42 inches wide. We get them at the small price because the Silks were very slightly soiled in finishing, so slightly that you will need to be shown the places.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

Easter Sale of Men's Clothes.

SPECIALLY PREPARED EVENT BRINGS FORWARD

New \$20 to \$22 Suits at \$16.50.

New \$20 to \$22 Overcoats at \$15.

HOW MIGHT THE WEEK BEFORE EASTER be made especially significant to men? How could it be used to introduce to more men the good service of the Loeser Store?

Answering those questions, we planned a sale, of which this is the announcement. We went to one of our regular suppliers, chose a number of the handsomest spring fabrics, contracted for their making up with the same characteristics of style, fit and workmanship that mark our regular stock of spring clothes.

Tomorrow such Suits as we ordinarily sell for \$20 to \$22 will be here at \$16.50 each.

There is a plentiful variety of patterns. There are full graded size ranges, so that practically all men can be fitted at this special price. And we believe the offering is the best of its kind that was ever made to mark the Easter season.

THE NEW SPRING OVERCOATS AT \$15

are such as outside of the Loeser Store can rarely be found under \$20 to \$22. There are black and Oxford Coats with full silk linings and also many gray and brown patterns with serge linings and satin sleeve linings. Conservative models as well as the smart boxy Coats that will interest men of livelier tastes.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

39c. and 49c. Half Silk Shantung at 25c.

ON SPECIAL MAIN FLOOR TABLE MONDAY.

SEVERAL THOUSAND YARDS of these brilliant silk-and-cotton Shantungs, one of the daintiest of summer dress materials, in a wealth of the best plain shades for spring and summer. All new and a most remarkable value at 25c. a yard.

They are shown in the heavy and chiffon weights. Among the colors are Alice blue, Copenhagen blue, Jasper, halotone, anemone, the new greens, light gray, tan, ponceau, navy, black and many others. Regular 39c. and 49c. values, on a special main floor table at 25c. a yard.

Another 150 of Those Extraordinary \$19 to \$25 Tailored Suits at \$9.98.

FIVE MINUTES AFTER THE STORE DOORS were opened last Monday there was a crowd about the women's spring Suits at \$9.98—perhaps the finest tailored Suits that were ever offered at such a small price in advance of Easter.

So if you came too late last week you will be glad to know that we have 150 more of the Suits now—just 150—to sell at the same small price.

They are of good serges, diagonals, fancy weaves and worsteds. Coats are the short and jaunty models with notched or inlaid collars, and many of them have the latest in fashioning, and mostly with side pleated effects. The maker's need for immediate cash is the only reason for such a unusual offering.

Silk Dresses at \$9.98, Values to \$25.

Fine Dresses of pongee and bordered foulards, this season's designs, made up with lace yokes or collars. The foulard Dresses have the Magyar or peasant one-piece bodice and sleeve made of the borders in a very striking effect, and a pretty lace cuff adds to the general attractiveness. Only forty-five of them, which make a premium on promptness.

Second Floor. None on Approval, Credited or Exchanged.

7,000 Yards 18 and 45 inch Fancy Nets, 10c. to 69c. Yard, Instead of 29c. to \$1.98.

HERE IS A STIRRING SALE OF FANCY NETS, bringing a most auspicious occasion to Easter shoppers at Loeser's tomorrow.

There are Oriental, flet, La Tosca, Brussels and Chantilly patterns in a most wonderful range of stripe, dot and floral designs in cream, white, ecru and the popular spring colors.

Just such Nets as are wanted for fashioning beautiful waists, yokes and sleeves, and they are offered for prices but a fraction of their regular selling marks.

This is an entirely new importation, and because we made the importer a price on the entire lot of seven thousand yards we can sell them for probably the lowest prices ever quoted on fancy Dress Nets of these standards, 10c. to 69c. a yard.

Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

Imported Waists in Easter Sale.

\$3 TO \$5 IMPORTED WAISTS AT \$1.50.

THE FIRST TWO HUNDRED WOMEN tomorrow may secure real princess lace Waists, imported from Brussels to sell for \$3 to \$5, at the small sum of \$1.50. There are five models, some with yokes, some with medallions of point a number with medallions of real Irish crochet. Both three-quarter and long sleeves and high necks, making them especially suitable for wear under chiffon overblouses.

\$5 TO \$10 IMPORTED WAISTS AT \$2.98.

Only 275 of them and these mostly few of a kind, chiefly in lingerie styles of fine batiste. They were made in Paris, Berlin and in Brussels, many of them very recent importations, none but is of the latest spring style. Some are made semi-low necks, finished with insertions of real Irish crochet lace. Some are hand embroidered and trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Others of lingerie materials are beautifully embroidered in medallions and have high stock collars. Some attractive styles in Dutch neck are trimmed with very effective designs.

After they have served their purpose for one season's crop they are taken up and brought back, to be again piled and cleaned.

WAISTS (Some Imported) AT \$1; VALUES TO \$3.

This is a special gathering that includes 150 Imported Waists, made in Brussels of princess braids, made high neck and long sleeves. They will make effective underwaists for the very popular chiffon blouses. Also some Waists, slightly handled, but remarkable values, made of silk, plain and fancy, blue, black and some light colors. Some Waists of velvet and fancy silk in combination, green, brown and navy. None C. O. D., no mail or telephone orders.

2,000 Pairs of German Kid Gloves, 59c.

A SPECIAL EASTER SHIPMENT brings some unusually good Glove news to women tomorrow. It is the first lot we have had in some time and doubtless there will be a ready welcome.

These German Kid Gloves are one of the features of the Loeser Glove service. They are the only Gloves of the kind that we know of which sell for such a low price.

They are made of excellent German kid in new shades of tan, brown, gray, white and black. Two clasp and a value unmatched at 59c. a pair.

Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

\$6.75 to \$11 Lace Bed Sets, \$4.75 & \$7.50

And Fine Lace Curtains Much Reduced.

NOT OFTEN DOES FORTUNE DROP INTO THE LAP of the woman who procrastinates such a bit of luck as these Bed Sets and Curtains that will appear tomorrow at special prices and in such an array of styles. It would seem almost like putting a premium on delay. Still, the chance is one not to be repeated, and further delay, even to the most careless, seems inadvisable.

These Bed Sets at \$6.75 and \$7.50 are in at least 25 different patterns, fine Sets of white and Arabian, ruffled, Renaissance and Marie Antoinette styles. They have been good values at their original prices from \$6.75 to \$11, and are exceptional at \$4.75 and \$7.50.

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